

"As Well--At 75--As Any Woman That I Know."

Young or Old--Married or Single--Broken or Sad or Sick--They Find
in Dr. Pettigill's Kidney-Wort Tablets New Vital Energy,

NEW YOUTH--Surging Through Their
Veins to Give New Joy to Life.

ONE BOTTLE WILL PROVE TO YOU THEIR
MARVELOUS POWER.

Old and young, alike, get new health, new vitality from Dr. Pettigill's Kidney-Wort Tablets. No kidney ailment is so old but that this gentle scientific medicine will benefit them. For twenty years or more I suffered severely with symptoms of diabetes and kidney trouble. My blood trouble was very severe and embarrassing. I was wasted almost to skin and bone. I was always sleepy and felt miserable. I tried Dr. Pettigill's Kidney-Wort Tablets. In a very few days I could see an improvement in my water, the inflammation was very much less. My system gradually cleared itself and I began to get the good of my food. I put on twenty pounds in four months, and I think I am now as well a woman as any I know. I give the credit to Dr. Pettigill's Kidney-Wort Tablets. I am seventy-five years old. Mrs. Mortimer Barry, 224 W. 43rd street, New York.



Mrs. MORTIMER BARRY.
In Her Old Age She Found New Youth and
Vitality in Dr. Pettigill's
Kidney-Wort Tablets.

Men and women--young or old--broken, or sad,
or sick--find in this marvelous remedy NEW
VITAL ENERGY--NEW YOUTH--surging
through their veins to give NEW JOY TO LIFE.

If you DON'T KNOW what is the matter, if you
do not understand your trouble--write for
FREE ADVICE to Consultation Department,
College St., Burlington, Vt. Describe
your symptoms fully.

Dr. Pettigill's Kidney-Wort Tablets

THEY CURE--Bowel Complaint--Wasting--Kidney Pains--Low Vitality.
They Contain NO ALCOHOL--Nothing But Concentrated Cure.

PANAMA HEALTH TASK

Colonel Gorgas' Plan to Fight
Malaria Along Canal Route.

DAILY QUININE DOSES FAVORED.

Mosquito Breeding Places Must Be
Destroyed. Says Chief of Medical
Force Connected With Construction
of Waterway--Five Per Cent
Average of Sick Would Be Remarkable
Result.

Colonel William C. Gorgas of the
United States Army, who is to have
charge of the medical force in connection
with the construction of the Panama
canal, is back from the isthmus and
is now busy perfecting his plans for
the purification of the strip of territory
through which the canal will run, says the New York Times.

A majority of the natives who live within
the canal strip are affected with malaria,
and how to minimize this danger to
the thirty odd thousand Americans
who are to be sent to the isthmus
to build the canal is occupying Colonel
Gorgas just now.

"The isthmus," said Colonel Gorgas,
"runs from east to west and the canal
from north to south, the strip along
which the canal is to run being about
fifty miles, the distance between Colon
and Panama. Panama is an old city
of about 20,000 inhabitants and is
situated on high and well drained
ground. Colon, on the opposite side of
the isthmus, is situated on a coral island,
the island being slightly below
the level of the sea, with the occupied
part filled in to a depth of three or
four feet.

"The route of the canal follows that
of the Chagres river up to the divide,
which is only six or eight miles
from the city of Panama, and from the
divide its course is through the valley
of the Rio Grande river. The route
from Colon to the Pacific terminal is
through a very engaging mountainous
country, which is well drained, the
swampy ground along the course of the
rivers being in extent about the same
as in the case of a similar river in the
hilly regions of New York.

"This will give you an idea of the
country in which the medical force will
have to work, and this brings me
to the question of health, which is the
very serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

A MOTHER'S STORY.

Herself and Child Restored to Health
and Strength by Father John's
Medicine.

Mrs. A. Shaw of 222 Winter Street,
Haverhill, Mass., writes: "A long-standing
lung trouble had left me thoroughly
run down and I improved so much by taking
Father John's Medicine, I gave it to my
seven-year old daughter, in whose
health there has since been a marked
improvement. Nothing equals your medicine
as a tonic. I highly recommend it." Fifty
years in use. Guaranteed.

YOU RISK NOTHING--Go to Your Druggist
TODAY. Get One Bottle of Dr. Pettigill's
Kidney-Wort Tablets. Take Nothing Else.
If the first bottle does not help you our
Consultation Department will advise you FREE.

WATCH YOUR URINE for the Brick Dust
Danger Signal. The Urine is the body's index
of Life or Death, Health or Sickness.

Men and women--young or old--broken, or sad,
or sick--find in this marvelous remedy NEW
VITAL ENERGY--NEW YOUTH--surging
through their veins to give NEW JOY TO LIFE.

Colonel Gorgas' Plan to Fight
Malaria Along Canal Route.

DAILY QUININE DOSES FAVORED.

Mosquito Breeding Places Must Be
Destroyed. Says Chief of Medical
Force Connected With Construction
of Waterway--Five Per Cent
Average of Sick Would Be Remarkable
Result.

Colonel William C. Gorgas of the
United States Army, who is to have
charge of the medical force in connection
with the construction of the Panama
canal, is back from the isthmus and
is now busy perfecting his plans for
the purification of the strip of territory
through which the canal will run, says the New York Times.

A majority of the natives who live within
the canal strip are affected with malaria,
and how to minimize this danger to
the thirty odd thousand Americans
who are to be sent to the isthmus
to build the canal is occupying Colonel
Gorgas just now.

"The isthmus," said Colonel Gorgas,
"runs from east to west and the canal
from north to south, the strip along
which the canal is to run being about
fifty miles, the distance between Colon
and Panama. Panama is an old city
of about 20,000 inhabitants and is
situated on high and well drained
ground. Colon, on the opposite side of
the isthmus, is situated on a coral island,
the island being slightly below
the level of the sea, with the occupied
part filled in to a depth of three or
four feet.

"The route of the canal follows that
of the Chagres river up to the divide,
which is only six or eight miles
from the city of Panama, and from the
divide its course is through the valley
of the Rio Grande river. The route
from Colon to the Pacific terminal is
through a very engaging mountainous
country, which is well drained, the
swampy ground along the course of the
rivers being in extent about the same
as in the case of a similar river in the
hilly regions of New York.

"This will give you an idea of the
country in which the medical force will
have to work, and this brings me
to the question of health, which is the
very serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

"One hears, as regards the American
force that is to be sent to the isthmus,
two opinions expressed as to what the
health conditions are going to be. The
first opinion is that the question of san-

itary conditions is going to be the
most serious problem we will tackle
and attempt to solve. As for these
health conditions, I will say that, generally
speaking, they are about like
that of most tropical countries. At
the present time the infection introduced
by the French laborers has to a
great extent disappeared, and the present
population is not subject to the same
high rate of mortality which the French
experienced.

SOLDIERS OF THE CZAR

Former Russian Sergeant Describes Their Life and Traits.

FEARLESS AND EVER READY TO DIE

Theodor Dobrolinoff, an ex-Russian
soldier in Cleveland, O., who was aided
while in a penniless condition by Isaac
Spectorsky, superintendent of the
Council Educational alliance of that
city, was drawn out the other day by
Mr. Spectorsky to tell of the strength
of the czar's army and of the daily
life of the soldiery. This is the story
which Dobrolinoff, six years a soldier
of the czar, told a reporter of the
Cleveland Plain Dealer through an interpreter:

"I came from the province of Kiev,
in Russia. My home was in Tetoff, a
town of 5,000 population. In the Russian
army I held the rank of 'fufelbel,'
the first remove above the private and,
I think, possibly the equivalent of
what you call the sergeant here. My
friend tells me you want to know how
we lived when we were protected what
the other nations are pleased to call
the 'great bear.' We lived at all, and
yet the Russian soldier is hardy, and
I cannot help believing that the
army to which I belonged will yet
conquer Japan.

"Why? My friend, I will tell you
why. The soldiers who serve the czar
know not the name of fear. They will
hurl themselves in the face of certain
death with as little concern as you will
go to your supper this evening. There
are so many of them that if a Gaillard
gun were turned on them a thousand
times and they were mowed down like
swaths of hay there would always be
others to fill up the ranks instantly.
The czar's soldiers are not cowards.
My friend, they would laugh like
mad if told that any nation on earth
could conquer them. They are always
ready to die, but never to submit to
a foreign power.

"No, my friend, the Russian bear--
let us call it a cat for the moment--the
cat but plays with the mouse before
crushing it.

"It is true that the Russian soldier
is ill paid and ill treated. It is also
true that he is compelled to become a
soldier, but once enlisted his country
is his life. The blood of generations
of patriots surges in his heart beat.
The Russian soldier's pay is 22 1/2 cents
a month, about two-thirds of a cent a
day. This is the stipend of the infantryman;
the cavalryman gets about
45 cents a month.

"The Russian army is a hotbed of
corruption. Every transaction, great
or small, involves rackets of several
kinds and shades. The common soldier
is allowed two meals a day, one
in the middle of the day, when he gets
'bershtch,' something like cabbage
soup, and another in the evening. The
soldier is allowed black bread, but he
has to eat it when it is half baked in
order that his superior may get a rake-
off. The army is allowed flour enough
to make bread weighing a certain
amount. The bread weighs much heavier
when it is half done than it does
when properly baked, and the superior
sells the rest of the flour and pockets
the rakeoff. If any of the black bread
is left over it is made into ayelechak
and again fed to the soldiers instead of
the fresh bread which they are entitled
to. Thus the officer gets a little more
money. The government allows each
soldier a half pound of meat a day.
The superior officer gives each man a
quarter of a pound and keeps the money
placed in his hands for the purchase
of the other quarter. The breakfast
consists of cold water and a piece of
dry black bread.

"Each officer connected with the
army makes it a point to steal every-
thing provided by the government for
the soldier except barely enough to
keep him alive. I knew of one officer
who was honest. He started to deal
squarely with the soldiers, and he was
driven out of the army in disgrace.
When his brother officers saw that he
was unlike themselves they set traps
for him, lied about him, and it was not
long until the state officials at St. Pe-
tersburg thought him the worst rascal
in the Russian army. He was the only
honest man I ever knew in his position,
and his name is a byword in Russia
now, if it is spoken at all. His own
relatives turned against him, and not
one of them would mention his name
when he left Russia in disgrace.

"The uniform allowed the common
soldier the first three years consists of

If you
should
"run down"

from the effects of
a heavy cough or cold,
wouldn't it be serious?
Why not guard against
it by using Hale's
Honey of Horehound
and Tar when the cold
first strikes you? It is
pleasant and sure. Sold
by druggists.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
CURE IN ONE MINUTE.

A WORD OF COMFORT

To the Distressed.

Fortunately for those suffering with
Rheumatism in all its various forms, in-
cluding Sore Joints, Sore Muscles, and
Sore Feet, a remedy has been discovered
by modern science which in every instance
effects a speedy and positive cure. This
new remedy is founded on scientific prin-
ciples which are acknowledged by the
medical world as the only correct treat-
ment for Rheumatic or Neuralgic troubles.
Medicines taken internally rarely ever ef-
fect a cure without upsetting the stomach.
As a rule, they injure the digestive organs,
shatter the nerves, and in many instances
the patient contracts a drug habit which
leads eventually to a decline of the physical
and mental forces.

Paracamp is the new remedy and it is
a departure from the antiquated methods.
Paracamp enters into the system through
the natural channels, namely, the pores
of the skin. When applied it opens the
pores and allows the healing, soothing oils
to penetrate the sore, inflamed membranes
and muscles, removes the congestion and
draws out the fever and inflammation, by
inducing sweating. This is the only treat-
ment that can be induced by science, and
is guaranteed to cure even the most obstinate
cases of Rheumatic Swellings if used
as directed. Paracamp can be procured
at drug stores in 25 cent, and 50 cent, and
\$1.00 bottles. Write for book of testimo-
nials, sent free. The Paracamp Company
Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

OLD BY
D. F. DAVIS, "The Druggist,"
262 North Main Street, Barre, Vt.

a coat, trousers, boots and overcoat, all
old and worn. After the third year he
gets a new but cheap uniform. Each
year he is allowed two shirts, two pairs
of underclothes, a pair of woolen mit-
tens and two pairs to wrap around his
feet instead of socks. If he loses a
brass button from his uniform he is
imprisoned for eight days. The button
when new costs but 5 cents. The
soldier is allowed to steal, but if he is
caught stealing he is imprisoned six
weeks on a diet of bread and water.
If he steals from the barracks the pun-
ishment is doubled. The officers say,
'Steal all you want to, but don't get
caught at it.' If caught, the soldier has
disgraced his country.

"The soldier in Russia suffers be-
cause every article he wears is sold at
least fifteen times. In the first place
the government buys the article from a
contractor, who supplies it to the
regiment. The soldier who receives it
is desperate for money, and sells it,
probably for 2 cents. The man who
buys it sells it again to the contractor
at a small price, yet at a great profit.
Thus it goes the rounds, for the con-
tractor again deals it out to the regi-
ment instead of the goods the govern-
ment pays for until the poor soldier is
reduced to the last extremity of need.
Then he keeps the article when it is
doled out to him.